

Insertion.	1 square	2 squares	3 squares	4 squares	5 squares	6 squares	7 squares	8 squares	9 squares	10 squares	1 column
One insertion.	1 60	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00					
One month.	2 50	3 50	5 00	7 00	12 00	20 00					
Two months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00					
Three months.	5 50	8 00	10 00	15 00	22 00	35 00					
Six months.	8 00	12 00	15 00	22 00	35 00	60 00					
One year.	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00					

[Written for the Maysville Eagle.]  
**MIDNIGHT BELLS.**

BY H. T. STANTON.

How ye, who wait for sleep in state,  
Whom the shadow, blue and fair,  
Hath from his clinging taper set,  
When from the dark, the stars are dark,  
The crystal, coolings of its are,  
In fitful, hither, thinner ways,  
Are to the winter winds and falls;  
Now o'er the winter fields and falls;  
Ye hear the sobbing Midnight Bells.

Ho! ye whose tears were shed on biers,  
Ye wept and gathered years, and wail,  
Beside the cross of ST. EIGHT?

Are the hills—the orphan hills—wails,  
May give the earb of mourning white;  
May wear their eard of mourning white;  
Along the pathways of the night?

But I am here, I am here, I am here!

Why hearken still the Midnight Bells?

The sunlight streams through six miles,  
On fair and lowered summer skies;  
So glad are green and living things,  
Float wanton where the oar breezes  
Goes out the shining summer seas;

But we are here, and here we are,  
Creeps darkness o'er the ocean waves,  
And sad, and far, from o'er the ocean seas,  
Where the sun moves:

Why pause ye, where the sun moves?

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# WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

THOMAS M. GREEN,

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Office on Second Street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JANUARY 6, 1859.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet in Frankfort on the 5th day of January. It is not expected that their session will be of long duration, but there are several measures of public importance which it is hoped will be adopted before their adjournment. Among these the most important to this section of the State is the proposition to declare the Licking river a navigable stream, and an appropriation to clean out the mill dams, and to construct Locks and Dams so as to assist in developing the mineral wealth of the counties bordering on the upper waters of that river. Three Locks at the point where the proposed Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad crosses the Licking would make the river navigable about all the year round for flats of coal, iron, lumber and corn, of which last article a large surplus is grown in the bottoms of the upper Licking. By making such an appropriation, when the railroad alluded to is built, it will be at some day, counties which pay but little revenue into the treasury of the State, would become wealthy, and the counties of Fleming, Nicholas, Bath, Bourbon and Fayette would be supplied with the finest bituminous and cannel coals in the world, at prices far less than they are now paying for the coals of Pennsylvania, and would obtain all their lumber at proportionately lower figures. There is no constitutional restriction against the appropriation required for this object. No new debt need be incurred, but a part of the surplus reported in the Treasury can be used for the purpose.

We are under the impression that no act has yet been passed relieving the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, from State taxation, but presume that our Senator and Representatives will give the matter their immediate attention.

The bill for the publication of legal advertisements will also be before the General Assembly, and we trust that it will not fail of passage. Of course publishers of newspapers are to be benefitted by such a law, and for this reason we have not cared to incur the charge of interestlessness by conspicuousness in advocating the measure. But it is equally certain that all litigants will receive from such a law much greater benefits than can possibly accrue from it to the publishers of the State. To deny this is to assert that there is no advantage in advertising to either seller or purchaser, which all business men know to be untenable. Judge PHISTER has taken great interest in the passage of such a law, and we doubt not that under his supervision the bill will be at once full and properly guarded.

The removal of the Capitol will also occupy much of the attention of the assembled wisdom. Many of the Senators and Representatives will agree that the seat of Government ought to be moved, but the difficulty will in reconciling conflicting interests as to the locality to which it shall be moved. Bowling Green is not sufficiently central. Danville and Lebanon are more inaccessible than Frankfort. Lexington has no particular advantage over Frankfort in point of accessibility. And the good people of many counties are decidedly opposed to the exposure of their virtuous and innocent minded Representatives to the metropolitan vices and corruptions of Louisville. On the whole, as Maysville has no chance, it is best that the Capitol shall remain where it is. Complaint as they may of unsightly State buildings, indifferent accommodations, and the various other inconveniences and discomforts alleged to be attendant upon a winter sojourn in Frankfort, it is evident that gentlemen are found who feel them so keenly as to be unwilling to be re-elected and again endure them. The money that General GRANT should not observe the time-honored custom of paying his respects to the President as Commander-in-Chief, on New Year's Day, but go to Philadelphia with Mrs. GRANT for a quiet day there. The gossips are also amazed that General GRANT's children do not propose to attend the children's party at the White House, and they wonder if the unpleasant correspondence of last February can have anything to do with it. Perhaps it has; but whether it has or no, the gossips will have their hands full from now to the 4th of March. On inauguration day it is the time-honored custom for the incoming President to ride to the Capitol with the outgoing President. If the present condition of affairs continues, what will the gossips do with General GRANT then?

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times remarks: "The gossips of Washington are in a flutter of astonishment that General GRANT should not observe the decrease of German emigration to America can be accounted for on the idea prevalent in Europe that the demand for labor and the reward for labor here at this time are less than they have been in other years."

Political differences ought never to be allowed separate personal friends nor to affect social relations. But when in political disputes questions arise affecting one's honor, it must be a personal matter in spite of the political ingredient. The charges against Gen. GRANT by President JOHNSON were of a character such as leaves the former no alternative save to resent them as an aspersion upon his veracity. And a lie is, whether told to encompass a political end or merely in a private affair. Gen. GRANT was perfectly right not to go to the White House on New Year's Day. He might very properly have staid away without running off to Philadelphia.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent says: "It is well known by all of General GRANT's friends that he is, and has been at all times, in favor of removing from office every Democrat whom he finds in place; and in talking to his friends he speaks freely of 'Copperheads' and rebels, and never conceals his dislike for them."

The impeachment of President JOHNSON by the Radicals was one of the mean things for which Capt. SAM. McKEE is in no way responsible. He did not vote for the impeachment. He did not have a chance.

Very hard times prevail in New York City. Money is loaning at 6 and 7 per cent. on prime collateral security, with from 1 to 1 per cent. per day added. The Banks are calling in all their loans in order to make as favorable an exhibit as possible at the beginning of the year. The anticipation that general large dividends in stocks will be declared induces the bankers to hold on, and to borrow money at exorbitant rates rather than dispose of their stock. It is expected that there will be an easier state of affairs in a few days.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW says in his Knoxville paper "East Tennesseans will all be a unit for a separation. We will accept, too, the terms. We are ready to go empty-handed. Middle and West Tennessee may have their railroads, public buildings, turnpikes, and only their proportion of the State debt. East Tennessee will assume hers and ask no more, leaving to the other sections all we have named, and the rebels, Ku-Klux, &c., thrown in."

Even though the latter may obtain per-

jured testimony sufficient to afford the Radicals a pretext for ousting RICE, it is not probable he will himself be benefited by the result. He will not be able to throw out the votes given for RICE on the score of the disloyalty of the voters or of the judges, as was done in the former disgraceful contest. And the Committee on Elections in the case of SMITH vs. JOHN YOUNG BROWN reported that they would not regard the claim, that the person receiving a minority of the legal votes was entitled to a seat because of the ineligibility of the person receiving the majority, unless that ineligibility had been clearly established and was known by the voters at the time of the election. It is sufficient to say that no such case was established against JOHN M. RICE, nor is it at all probable that one can be so established. Under such a ruling ZEIGLER could not get the seat even in case RICE should be excluded, which we do not anticipate.

## DEATH OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

It is our painful duty to announce the sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD.

The distinguished Kentuckian expired in Greenville, Mississippi, on Wednesday last. He was born in 1802, in Nelson county, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State, and from 1840 to 1844 served as Speaker in the House of Representatives. From 1847 to 1850 he sat in Congress, and in 1855 was elected Governor of his native State, an office which he filled acceptably to the people and with great ability and credit to himself. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Convention which sat in Washington in 1861, and used all his influence to avert the war, foreseeing very clearly its disastrous effects upon both sections, and when actual hostilities commenced his sympathies were enlisted in the cause of the South, and he soon after went to England as a commercial agent for the Southern Confederacy.

His daughter, Mrs. Samuel Walker, of Covington, has been informed by telegraph of the death of her father, and his remains will, we understand, be brought to Frankfort for interment.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that when Governor MOREHEAD was last in Louisville he enjoyed excellent health and was full of life and hope. He was a man whom everybody respected and loved. Tidings of his death reach us at a late hour, and we cannot hope to do justice to his many virtues of head and heart in this hasty sketch. But we shall be able to do so in a more elaborate biography. At present we can only express the universal regret which will be felt all over Kentucky.

## MARYSVILLE MARKETS.

COPIED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO.

Whole Sale Grocer, corner Second and Sutton streets.

COPPER—Common to choice \$23 to \$27.

SUGAR—N. O., 15¢ to 16¢; P. R., 13¢ to 15¢; Demerara, 14¢ to 16¢; Soft Refined, 16¢ to 17¢.

MOLASSES—O., \$10 1/2 lb.; \$1 10¢; P. R., 75¢ to 85¢.

WHEAT—White (No. 1), \$1 60¢; No. 1 Red, \$1 25¢.

GRAN.—Pine, \$1 25¢; Oats, 45¢; Corn, 50¢.

BUTTER—\$1 20¢ to 20¢.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 18¢ to 20¢; Bacon, from 10 to 25¢.

MACKEREL—Blk. No. 1, \$23 00; do. No. 2, \$21 50.

SHAD—Blk. No. 1, \$24 00; do. No. 2, \$20 50.

WHITEFISH—\$9 50.

FEATHERS—70¢ to 80¢.

RAGS—3 to 4¢.

SEEDS—\$1 00.

FLAX—\$9 00 to \$1 00.

TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10¢.

TANDELS—\$1 00 per lb.

SOAP—American, 75¢; English, 80¢.

WOODPENNE—Buckets, \$2 75; Tubs, next three \$3 75; nest eight, \$3 00; Washboard, \$3 00.

New Advertisements.

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers

DRY GOODS,

MARYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of goods, for sale upon the most FAVORABLE TERMS, for 1859.

D. D. DUTY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERY, &c.

SECOND STREET, (below Sutton.)

MARYSVILLE, KY.

Public favors solicited.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership herefor existing between W. H. Pease, Benj. W. Pease, & W. W. Pease, by mutual consent. The books and papers of the concern may be found at the office of Mr. T. K. Berry. All the men of the firm will be held responsible, but will call on Mr. Berry and settle. Those having claims against us will present them properly authenticated and addressed to us.

N. AT. S. WOOD, W. B. PRESTON.

jan'69w

THE BEST

Business Location in Paris for Sale at

AUCTION.

At 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, we will offer for sale at public auction, our

BUSINESS HOUSE!

Located on Main street, Paris Kentucky.

This house is the old stand of Garrett, Spears & Co., having been built by them, and remained in their possession until 1850, when it was sold to Mr. W. W. Pease, who has since sold it to Mr. W. W. Pease, & Co., who have occupied it ever since.

It is one of the finest locations in this section of the State, ranging as high as fifteen-eighths, seventeen per annum.

The house is a substantial two story brick, 25 by 10 feet, with a front entrance, and a back entrance, same length as lower, and both lighted with gas.

The lot runs through from Main to Pleasant street, and is occupied by a large brick building, 25 by 10 feet, containing 550 barrels of sugar, &c., both houses have recently been put in thorough repair, and the whole presents an opportunity to any enterprising business man, who is rarely to be found in this country.

Terms made on day of sale.

GARRETT, TAYLOR & CO.

Louisville Courier-Journal and Cincinnati Enquirer copy twice daily. MARYSVILLE EAGLE and Lexington Observer copy it. Paris Kentucky. Blk. 1/2

ALEX. POWELL.

RESOLUTIONS.

Washington correspondent says: "It is well known by all of General GRANT's friends that he is, and has been at all times, in favor of removing from office every Democrat whom he finds in place; and in talking to his friends he speaks freely of 'Copperheads' and rebels, and never conceals his dislike for them."

The impeachment of President JOHNSON by the Radicals was one of the mean things for which Capt. SAM. McKEE is in no way responsible. He did not vote for the impeachment. He did not have a chance.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State, and published in the newspapers.

RESOLVED, That we most heartily sympathize with the bereaved friend and mother, and extend to them the consolation, that what is their loss, has been his gain.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE  
MAYSVILLE, KY. JANUARY 6, 1869.  
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A fair and delicate skin, free from every blemish, is the reward of an occasional use of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion.

*At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Blue Ridge railroad, a committee of five was appointed to repair to Cincinnati and Louisville in the furtherance of their enterprise.*

*The River.—The general law and recent rains have brought the Ohio into a fine navigable condition. Unless the weather shall turn cold soon we have every prospect for a high river.*

*Communication.—The Assembly branch of the Maysville Presbyterian Church held communion services on Sunday. Interesting sermons were delivered by Rev. J. P. Hendricks, of Flemingsburg, in the morning and evening.*

*The Wheat Crop.—We learn that this crop was uninjured by the freezes of December and still looks promising. This warm weather in January is apt to make the blades tender, so that a cold snap might be fatal to the prospects. But we will not anticipate the calamity of another failure.—*Boston Journal.**

*Miss Judith Russell, of New Bedford, writes: I have been afflicted with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. While visiting some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glass full after each meal. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters."*

*MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.*

*The many friends of Riley J. McCormick will be glad to learn that he has purchased an interest in the Southern Hotel, in Lexington. As a soldier in the 'halls of the Montezumas,' as a follower of Gen. Morgan, and as a keeper of the Blue Licks, he made warmly attached friends. With two such popular men as Worley and McCormick, the Southern is bound to become the most popular house in Kentucky. Col. Worley's hospitable manners were his when a private citizen, as we can testify from the way in which he entertained us several days from the break storms of a Cass county (Mo.) prairie. The Southern extends, therefore, a cordial invitation to the editors en route to the convention at Frankfort, to become the guests of that house, and to hold their next meeting at Lexington.—*Paris Kentuckian.**

*Railroad Progress.—The Louisville and Cincinnati railroad is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the late inclemency of the weather. Fifty miles of track have been laid, and the whole work is in such a forward state that it is contemplated to run freight trains through from city to city in February. In order to insure thorough settling of the road, and to ballasting, passenger trains will probably not be run for a month or two later. The bridge across the Kentucky at Worthville will be a fine structure of iron. The channel span, of 250 feet, was to have been put up yesterday, leaving but two narrow spans to enable trains to cross. The floor of the bridge is 67 feet above low water, and will not obstruct navigation more than the bridges at their patrons.*

*The Evening Sun.—We have received the first number of the *Daily Evening Sun*, published in Louisville, and edited by Charles D. Kirk, formerly of this city, and C. M. Summers. We take pleasure in adding it to our list of exchanges, and hope that the publishers, W. J. Weber & Co., will make it more remunerative than evening papers in Louisville have generally been.*

*L. A. Welch.—We regret to learn from Mr. Welch that he was more severely injured by the Mayslick omnibus accident than we at first supposed. Besides painful bruises, his knee cap was broken straight across, and his injuries will probably confine him to bed for some time. We hope Mr. Welch may entirely recover and have nothing more than a remembrance to remind him of his mishap.*

*Sale.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin for the following account of the sale of W. B. Strode's property, Saturday, January 2d, 1869, viz.: One bay mare, \$135; one spotted horse, \$96; one sorrel mare, \$90; one old mare, \$41; one gray mare, \$90.50; one heifer, \$21.50; one old cow, \$20; ten stock hogs, \$70.50; fifteen shanks, \$5.50 each. The farm was offered but not sold for want of bidders.*

*Land Sales in Lewis.—During the month of December, J. Nelson Ross, sold to Wm. C. Ramsey, eighty acres of land near Tollesthorpe for \$2,400.*

*Alfred De Atley sold his farm to Mr. Hall for \$2,800.*

*Solomon Applegate sold his house and six acres of land in Tollesthorpe for \$600.*

*Prices are looking up in that neighborhood in consequence of the VANCEBURG and Maysville turnpike road.*

*In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. W. S. Beauchamp, furnishing undertaker, No. 56, Second street. Mr. Beauchamp "has come to stay," and keeps constantly on hand every kind of coffin and burial case, which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment. He has a fine hearing, and will attend funerals at all hours. In addition to undertaking, upholstering, repairing, &c. For cheap and satisfactory bargains, apply to him.*

*Shooting Affair.—Last Saturday evening a man by the name of Thomas Clarey, was shot by a negro man in Mayslick. The difficulty originated in a store, where a short scuffle ensued, when the negro broke a ran, Clarey following him with an axe handle in his hand, till the negro turned and shot him. The shot was fired from a small Wesson cartridge pistol, and took effect just above Clarey's upper lip, knocking out one or two teeth. Very little damage was done further than this, for he caught the bullet in his mouth. An examination of the affair took place before esquires Clift and Dye, Tuesday morning, which resulted in the negro being held to bail in the sum of \$100, for his appearance in the Circuit Court, to answer the charge of "assault with intent to kill."—*Bulletin.**

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*Messrs. Pogue, Duke & Co. have a large yard well located on the bank of the river, and take their coal directly from the flats by steam, screen it by a labor-saving process, and dump it into their carts by machinery, thus saving a large expense in handling. Their yards are near the depot, and when the railroad shall be built we predict for them a monopoly of the shipments to the interior. Thompson & Co. have not so great an advantage of situation, but they have managed to keep up the contest thus far, and show no signs of drawing off. They say "they have come to stay," and will sell as low as any one. Per-*

sons in the interior needing choice coal will do well to send their orders to one of these firms. The day is not far distant when Maysville will do a large business in shipping coal to the interior counties.

*Lecture.—Prof. Davison will deliver a free lecture at the Neptune Hall, at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, on penmanship and elocution. Parties interested in these arts should not fail to attend.*

*The King of Bavaria kindly permitted Dr. J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumph of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Ayer's medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of affliction and often dangerous diseases.—*Boston Journal.**

*The Wheat Crop.—We learn that this crop was uninjured by the freezes of December and still looks promising. This warm weather in January is apt to make the blades tender, so that a cold snap might be fatal to the prospects. But we will not anticipate the calamity of another failure.*

*The Rain.—At about 4 o'clock, P. M., on yesterday, the rain commenced pouring down, and for ten minutes the storm was as hard as any we ever saw. It soon slackened and then a steady rain set in which will bring the river booming to the top of the banks. There will be no scarcity in coal this winter.*

*The Scientific American is a journal that every mechanic ought to have, by all means, as it gives a large fund of just the information that is of practical value in mechanical pursuits. We take pleasure in directing attention to the prospectus of this paper, to be found in our advertising columns to day.*

*Roueaway.—Just as the Mayslick Omnibus entered that place on Thursday, the horses became frightened and uncontrollable. The vehicle was soon upset, though the driver remained with it to the last. We regret to learn that L. A. Welch, the editor of the *Bulletin*, was badly bruised. The omnibus was injured considerably.*

*A New Year's Present.—On the first day of the new year we were placed under obligations to Messrs. John A. Loughridge & Co., for a bottle of excellent blackberry wine. It is needless to say we celebrated the occasion by a taste of its quality, with many benedictions upon the donors. The firm have fine liquors and wines for sale, and are always polite to their patrons.*

*The Evening Sun.—We have received the first number of the *Daily Evening Sun*, published in Louisville, and edited by Charles D. Kirk, formerly of this city, and C. M. Summers. We take pleasure in adding it to our list of exchanges, and hope that the publishers, W. J. Weber & Co., will make it more remunerative than evening papers in Louisville have generally been.*

*L. A. Welch.—We regret to learn from Mr. Welch that he was more severely injured by the Mayslick omnibus accident than we at first supposed. Besides painful bruises, his knee cap was broken straight across, and his injuries will probably confine him to bed for some time. We hope Mr. Welch may entirely recover and have nothing more than a remembrance to remind him of his mishap.*

*Sale.—We are indebted to Col. L. B. Goggin for the following account of the sale of W. B. Strode's property, Saturday, January 2d, 1869, viz.: One bay mare, \$135; one spotted horse, \$96; one sorrel mare, \$90; one old mare, \$41; one gray mare, \$90.50; one heifer, \$21.50; one old cow, \$20; ten stock hogs, \$70.50; fifteen shanks, \$5.50 each. The farm was offered but not sold for want of bidders.*

*Land Sales in Lewis.—During the month of December, J. Nelson Ross, sold to Wm. C. Ramsey, eighty acres of land near Tollesthorpe for \$2,400.*

*Alfred De Atley sold his farm to Mr. Hall for \$2,800.*

*Solomon Applegate sold his house and six acres of land in Tollesthorpe for \$600.*

*Prices are looking up in that neighborhood in consequence of the VANCEBURG and Maysville turnpike road.*

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LETTER FROM LEWIS.  
CONCORD, KY.,  
January 3d, 1869.

*Editor Eagle.—Your article in the Eagle in defense of the course by George T. Halbert, Esq., in giving up the murderer Blyew and Kennard to the United States authorities, has the endorsement of every Democrat in this county. The *Bulletin* seems to be in great trouble over the matter, and would probably like to make martyrs of Blyew and Kennard. If the Editor knew how little the people of Lewis county cared about the matter he would probably say less. The people of Lewis county view the matter in this light: That Blyew and Kennard undoubtedly committed the bloody deed and that they deserve to be hung, and they care not where the execution takes place, whether in Louisville, by order of the U. S. court or in Vanceburg by order of the State court; so it is done they will be satisfied.*

*If the State wants to test the matter at issue there are plenty of other cases in which men of character and good standing are interested which they can take to the Supreme Court. We have no sympathy for such outlaws as Blyew and Kennard, and do not consider that our rights are in any way trampled on by the hanging of such outlaws by any authority whatever, even though it be by Judge Lynch. Let them be executed as the wish of every law-abiding man of Lewis county.*

*One of our Mason county office-seekers has been of late writing a great many letters to leading Democrats in the county asking their support for the office of State Senator. He says according to usage that Mason county is entitled to the Senator the next term. We beg leave to differ with the gentleman. We think that according to usage Lewis is entitled to the office at least three terms yet. We intend to claim our rights in the convention, and will be on hand with a full delegation presenting the name of some one of our worthy Democrats for the office. Among the names mentioned for the office in this county I now think of Sam'l. B. Pugh, Esq., Judge J. R. Garland, John T. Wood and Colonel W. S. Rand, any one of whom would make a good Senator.*

LEWIS DEMOCRAT.

*Rev. J. N. Galcher.—The New Orleans Picayune of this date has the following in regard to Rev. J. N. Galcher, formerly of this city:*

"On Sunday last there was preached at Trinity Church a sermon, which for clearness and force of diction, simple and unstudied eloquence, and earnestness of purpose on the part of the speaker, has probably never been surpassed. The audience, in consequence of the popularity of the speaker, was filled with admiration, and the sermon was received with unanimous approbation. The speaker, however, was not positively ascertained to be the guilty party, the judge deemed the evidence sufficiently strong to remand him for further trial, with the privilege of bail in the sum of \$200; which latter alternative was accepted by Jones.—*Ibid.*

*Rosney.—Captain James Taylor, the popular conductor on the K. C. R. R., had his general good luck somewhat varied in Covington on Wednesday night. A very valuable satchel, containing two watches and several articles of jewelry, had been intrusted to him for safe keeping. When the train reached Covington, he hung the satchel on the iron fender of the rear car, in order the more readily to assist a number of ladies to alight from the platform, but while he was thus engaged, a thief, who receive their sovereignty with a mingled conception of the divine and human in his person, He seeks to perpetuate this reverential sentiment. He secludes himself from the world before he comes to take the Imperial crown; he mortifies himself by fasting and prayer; and when the appointed day arrives for his investiture with the high office to which God has called him, there is none in all his realm that is high and holy enough to put on him the emblem of the power he is to take. This cathedral is strengthened with the highest dignities of the Church and States, and the representatives of other empires, eastern and western with the richest display of all that can illustrate the glory of the scene. They surround this emptry platform and gaze upon it with fixed expectancy. A solitary man enters and ascends alone; he speaks, but it is to repeat the words in which is expressed his faith in the doctrines of the Church; he kneels to pray for his empire; he takes his own golden crown, and with his own unaided hand he places it upon his head; he descends, and entering the holiest sanctuary takes the bread and wine from the altar, and thus alone with God, whom he alone confesses to be his superior, he consecrates himself to the throne of Russia. Thus from Ivan the Terrible, all who have reigned before him, have been made to stand before the Emperor, and while he was thus enthroned, the churchmen, who have been his chief supporters, have been cast down. The bright lights looked down on the fairies-like brides and virgins vied in brilliancy with their sparkling eyes. The dashing grooms excited universal envy in the bosom of every swain present; but otherwise everything went merrily as a marriage bell.*

*At a seasonable hour, supper was announced and such a feast as it was! The wits of the confectioner had been tested in the arrangement and manufacture of the innumerable bon bons and indescribable delicacies.*

*After indulgence in refreshments, the company again resumed their places in the dance, and everything glistened on as smoothly and pleasantly as before.*

*At such a point, and in a story, it is customary for a maid-servant to draw a veil; but in this instance we are necessarily compelled to draw dry veils.*

*In a side chapel near the altar lies Peter, the first Metropolitan Moscow, with a nail of the Saviour and a part of his seamless robe. On the right is the coffin of Philip, who had the courage to rebuke the Terrible Ivan, a terrible brutal ruler, murdering his nobles without mercy, and when Philip became too troublesome he murdered him. Now the dead prelate lies here with one of his skeleton hands exposed to view on his breast, and it is part of the Emperor's service when he approaches this tomb, to kiss the holy bone that is left convenient for the purpose.*

*Very like this cathedral is that of the Archangel Michael, close by; and here lie the coffins and relics of the early rulers of the Ruic and Romesoff dynasties, all the way down to Peter the Great. The tomb of Demetrius, son of Ivan the Terrible, is the most sacred of all; he disappeared mysteriously, and the country was plunged into a long and bloody civil war; and finally, his murdered body and coffin were brought to view by a miracle, and the forehead of the dead prince was exposed, or a hole about an inch in diameter cut through the coffin and the forehead raised up to it, or what is just as good, a bone being put across the hole, the people approach with reverence and press their lips upon this holy and disgusting skull.*

*Our meditations among the tombs were disturbed by the entrance of visitors, many of them natives of the country, whose reverence in the midst of so much that to them was especially sacred, we could not fail to respect. I cannot kiss a bone with any enthusiasm. Indeed, if it were left to my own choice, I would kiss the meanest of God's creatures with a son in it to be loved and saved, rather than to put my lips upon the bones of a dead saint or king. I envy the privilege of her who kissed the feet of the living Jesus, and washed them with her tears. She loved and was blessed. But the reputed bone of a patriarch, or the skull of a prince, is as far from having sanctity in my eyes, as the spear that pierced the side of the Saviour or the scourge that drew his blood.*

*But there is no accounting for the tastes of people, and disgusting as is the idolatry of the Greek Church to me, I know that many English and American Christians wish to have the Church united to theirs. I would like to see it reformed first.*

*IRENAEUS.*

*A DISTANT relation of Berry's, upon reading the insulting article which Paul de Casagnac published on that illustrious orator and statesman at the very moment when he was at the point of death, resolved to punish the journalistic bally, and went with a cane to his office. Before Casagnac knew what he wanted, the new comer had locked the room and put the key in his pocket. He then told Casagnac that he was there to chastise him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative then commanded Casagnac to his faithful wife and nurse, when she had just told him what he intended to do. Casagnac, however, refused to give up his pen, and went on writing his article, rendering it more than useless to challenge him, and his well-known treachery, making his promises to retract entirely unworthy of confidence. Berry's relative*

AGRICULTURAL.

SWINDLING IN SEEDS.

A great many of the American people are zealous in the prosecution of their agricultural and horticultural enterprises, that unprincipled dealers frequently swindle confiding customers in a most unwarrantable manner, in the sale of seeds, plants and trees. It is with seeds, as with many other articles of commerce; the price at which an article is offered for sale seems to be an index of its value. Indeed, the price, in a great many instances, appears to be the only criterion by which buyers can judge the excellency of an article, its superiority over others articles of the same character. Americans are so ready to introduce new things, to try experiments which are of doubtful utility, and which do not always warrant satisfactory success, that they often find themselves swindled in the most outrageous manner, even by those who know that every one of their customers would be victim of a grievous disappointment.

For instance, we have learned from the sales of inferior seeds in the line of seeds and plants, simply because the seller had sufficient "cheek" to demand the exorbitant price.

The inference is, that such a price would not be required, were there not a fair equivalent in the excellence of the article bought and sold.

It is not improper to allude to the practice of piano dealers, for the purpose of illustrating the subject under consideration.

The piano boards, the strings, the keys, and everything within the case, are manufactured by a gage, so that in a piano of \$300, or in another from which \$900 is asked, every thing is so nearly alike that any one part may be exchanged, and even the manufacturer or tuner could not perceive any difference. And yet dealers have learned that manufacturers are guilty of the same practice, and that others who ask to pay only \$300 for an instrument which they can sell for \$900, they could not make a sale in many instances.

When a person offers a new potato, or a new kind of grain, at a fabulous price, there is a reason for a portion of what is considered a valuable acquisition to agriculture or horticulture. Large sums of money have been accumulated by the introduction of new varieties of fruit and vegetables in numerous instances, were not worth cultivating, which have utterly failed, and never were any other but an old variety palmed off under some new and attractive name. Within the last ten years, more than eighty varieties of pears have been introduced as a new improved and eminently worthy of general cultivation; and the trees were warranted to succeed satisfactorily. And yet, strange to say, the most reliable persons, entomologists have discarded the whole list, with the exception of six or seven varieties. The originators of the several kinds of strawberries, which were nothing more or less than an old variety improved by cultivation, just as any tiller of the soil may improve any of the products of his land. When a dealer has advertised extensively, and large cash orders come in for more of his creation, he can easily see that there is an almost irresistible temptation to fill order with surplus articles. We know of instances in which this has been done to a great extent. Therefore, we offer a word of caution to beginners, lest they "pay the piper for their whistle."

The great Irish potato rage of last season has induced many enthusiasts to offer new varieties at startling prices. We have in mind several individuals who are anxious to enter the speculative enterprise of selling new varieties of potatoes at exorbitant prices, and who are now talking of \$300 to \$500 per barrel for seed tubers. Various kinds of cereal grain, in which we have no confidence, are also offered in small quantities at frightful rates per quart or per peck. Of course we have no positive knowledge that the sellers of such articles do practice a systematic swindle. But we do know that such, that the results obtained from such articles, are seldom any more satisfactory than they would have been if ordinary seed of some common variety had been employed. The true way is for every tiller of the ground to improve his own seed, so that it will be difficult to procure a better quality.

THE VALUE OF SKUNKS.

It doubtless seems exceedingly strange to those persons who have always been interested that a skunk is a pestiferous animal, and have long endeavored to rid the earth of this innocent animal. Many people consider such an inveterate hatred of a skunk, that were they to come in contact with a venomous rattle-snake and a skunk at the same time, they would endeavor to kill the skunk first, even if they were assured the snake would escape. It cannot be denied that there exists a whimsical prejudice against this useful animal, simply because it will eat any old robin-hen-coop—not her roosters when hungry. Some cats and dogs will do the same thing. But, if hens' nests were constructed as they always may be, with very little trouble and expense, and if hens' coops were made as they should be, we should never hear the accusation of the nocturnal marauder offered against the inefficacy of the hen, because he carries such a defense, namely, a perfect weapon.

In some parts of the country, tanners of the soil fix a high value on the services of skunks. In the hog-growing districts, for example, skunks frequent the hog yards and exhume the large and fat grubs that feed upon the roots of the growing hop vines. The skunk passes from vine to vine and take out every grub that can be found. It can be done by hand in order to save the crop of hops, in such localities where some farmers will no sooner see a skunk than a good cat. Besides this, skunks are far better "mousers" than many cats that are thought to be worth their weight in gold. Skunks devour immense numbers of field mice, which frequent large numbers of choice fruit trees and commit other depredations, however they meet with the nests of field mice, with whom, heaps, beneath old pieces of rails, or in decayed stumps, every mouse, young and old, is dug up and devoured, which is something that cats will never do. They like the eggs and the young birds also of "little chippies" that builds her nest on the ground; and they will dig around the roots of trees and devour untold numbers of pasture worms and beetles. Would it not be wise in the interest of the skunk so relentlessly as to put forth every effort to exterminate this animal, to consider whether they are not plugging a dagger in the heart of a friend when they kill a skunk?

PLANTS REQUIRE AIR AND HEAT.

A man who visits the regions of the North Pole does not die because his blood freezes or evaporates, nor does he die from want of nourishment; but he perishes on account of the sudden abstraction of vital heat, which numbs his nerves, causes torpidity and puts a stop to the organic machinery. So the organism of plants is not as complicated as that of animals, but the same laws of life which are applicable to both. Animals cannot live without air and light; neither can plants. Animals must supply their waste, and must take in materials that foster their growth; so must plants. Animals have an inherent vital power to resist, to some measure, external physical influences; and long-continued droughts, which try up almost everything except vegetation, do not affect them in this power in a great degree. Beyond this, plants as well as animals are subject to the ordinary laws of calorific, which has a tendency to establish an equilibrium, by withdrawing an excessive supply from one body and infusing it into another less impregnated with its subtle force.

It would be very unfortunate for mankind if this excessive evaporation theory were true, for during the Summer, when the atmosphere is hot and dry, and the evaporating process is very active, while at the same time the supply of rain is often very limited, all plants would perish, and the earth would become uninhabitable. A plant may be saturated with water, and still it may die by the sudden abstraction of heat without the least evaporation having taken place. Blossoms and buds are killed during cold Spring nights, when no evaporating process goes on.—American Farmer.

"WHAT IS YOUR CONSOLATION IN LIFE AND DEATH?" asked a clergyman of a young man in a blithe mood, that he was catechising. "The young lady asked me, 'will you not tell me?'" urged the clergyman. "I don't want to tell him name," said the ingenuous girl, "but I've no objection to telling you where he lives."

China, Glass and Queensware

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE,

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low gold rates, enables me to

undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from

FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded

TERMS CASH

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Alpaca and Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of earthen pitchers, coffee and tea-pots, sugar-bowls, cream-pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladies' tea-set, cream-pot, sets, ice-pitchers, cake, bread and card baskets.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, churches, parlors, bed-chambers, hall and kitchens, Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal-oil.

10 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea-trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and ornamental; table-cutlery, knives and forks; steel, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, all at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets, carpet lining, floor, stair and table cloths, matting, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS,

and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS

French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

PIANO DEALER

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Reduction of \$25 to \$100

On Cincinnati prices.

Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases, square, guaranteed at \$300, \$325, \$350, \$375, \$400 to \$750.

Will, upon demand, order and furnish Piano from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in price.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in exchange. All piano rents

Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, as high price, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warrantied, for less money.

WAREEROOM

AT THE

CHINA PALACE

SECOND STREET.

Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT

GEORGE ARTHUR'S

No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloon this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can sit all hours have them served in any style. They can also be had in any quantity, and at very reasonable rates. **25¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **50¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **75¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **100¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **125¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **150¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **175¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **200¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **225¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **250¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **275¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **300¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **325¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **350¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **375¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **400¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **425¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **450¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **475¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **500¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **525¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **550¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **575¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **600¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **625¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **650¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **675¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **700¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **725¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **750¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **775¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **800¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **825¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **850¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **875¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **900¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **925¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **950¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **975¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1000¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1025¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1050¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1075¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1100¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1125¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1150¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1175¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1200¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1225¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1250¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1275¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1300¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1325¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1350¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1375¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1400¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1425¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1450¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1475¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1500¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1525¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1550¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1575¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1600¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1625¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1650¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1675¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1700¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1725¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1750¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1775¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1800¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1825¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1850¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1875¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1900¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1925¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1950¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **1975¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2000¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2025¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2050¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2075¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2100¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2125¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2150¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2175¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2200¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2225¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2250¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2275¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2300¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2325¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2350¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2375¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2400¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2425¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2450¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2475¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2500¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2525¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2550¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2575¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2600¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2625¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2650¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2675¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2700¢** Oysters for a cup or half cup, at **2725**